American Farmer,

AND SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL JOURNALS OF THE DAY.

"O Fortunatos nimium sua si bona norint
"Agricolas." . . . . *Virg.*

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THE AMERICAN FARMER.

EDITED BY JOHN S. SKINNER.

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Ditching and Banking Machine—We have not before noticed this important machine advertised by Mr. Page. The crying want of our country is *labor ! labor !* The capital in land, that now lies dead for want of it, is beyond all calculation, especially in the slave-holding states. The *wise* policy of our Legislators has been to banish slave-labor from the State, leaving free negro labor to substitute both that of white and slave-labor—Sell off your slaves, say they, as many as you choose, but you shall not bring any slaves into the State, not even such as you may inherit in other States; while free negroes are multiplying by natural increase, and immigration into the State, taking the place of the slaves removed, and of white labor. In this state of things all labor-saving machinery becomes of the highest importance—and as supply follows demand, we have seen various agricultural machines introduced which saves labor to an immense extent—Were it not for these, all our lands would fall in price, or be left almost waste.

Among others we have various threshing machines, corn-shellers, corn-crushers, reaping machines, Murray's tobacco press, and others, now getting into general use. The machine mentioned at the head of this article, is not yet so generally known—It is of more recent invention, and being costly, must make its way slowly—at the same time it must be admitted, that no object is of more importance, than the one which it is designed to accomplish. How many thousands of acres of land have we, even in Maryland, too flat to be drained with the plough—yet every one knows that *thorough draining* is indispensible to good husbandry—Surplus moisture is as destructive to all sorts of crops, as a proper degree of it is necessary to their growth—yet what agricultural process is so expensive as thorough ditching by manual labor? And then it should be borne in mind that the lands which lie waste, and are lost, for want of *draining*, are by far the most fertile of the estate—such as are not only the richest, but the most inexhaustible. And, again—there is nothing in the wants of the farmer, so conspicuous and of such universal prevalence, as the *want of hay!* The lands that require draining, being once well ditched and clean, would yield perennial crops of *hay*, without the expense of frequent cultivation—another consideration this to shew, that ditching, if it can be done, within any reasonable bounds, is in fact economical, although costly in the beginning. To make annual crops, requires annual ploughing, over the whole surface, whereas, a single ditch may reclaim and secure, without further cost or cultivation, many crops, in successive years, from a great number of acres, without any further expense, except that of cutting and curing. These considerations are suggested to shew the importance of ditching in itself, and of all inventions to reduce the cost of it; and such is the invention of Mr. Page for *ditching by horse-power.*

The work done by it is beautiful and mathematically exact—The machine is calculated to be most valuable in the Prairies of the West, as it is designed to drain and *inclose* at the same time. The farmer may open one ditch, depositing the earth close along the line of it, or if he please, he can make two ditches (not at the same operation) embanking the earth between the two.

The machine is worked by one horse, and a man and boy—To any one desiring to see a drawing of the machine, and applying by a *post paid* letter, we can send one, though it is not of a kind to illustrate the subject.—In the conclusion of his description, the inventor observes, "*The above machine, when in complete operation, will cut and finish in soft alluvial soil, twenty inches per minute, or in hard clay soil, from ten to twelve per minute, a ditch of the following dimensions: three to four feet wide at top, eighteen inches at bottom, and three feet deep.*"

We hope to be able soon to speak more positively and from a better and more practical knowledge of the working of this machine—For the present, we submit the following letter, from a gentleman whose use of it has been very extensive, and, as it seems, altogether satisfactory:

Baltimore, Jan. 18th, 1840.

Mr. George Page—Sir—I take pleasure in stating that I have extensively used the Ditching and Banking Machine purchased from you some time since, and find it to answer in ever respect, the purposes required; and will freely say, it is far superior to any thing of the kind now in use. I have had it in operation on my plantation, and have cut at least three miles of ditch—I think there is no hazard in asserting that it will save the labor of at least ten men. John B. Steenberger.

We conclude, this week, the publication of the treatise on the Beet Culture, and would take the present occasion to remark, that if any of our readers should conceive that we devote too much space to this subject, we would only say, that our apology therefor is our full conviction that what the turnip culture has done for England and Scotland, the beet culture has accomplished for France, and if followed up with that spirit which characterizes our countrymen, will tend to facilitate a thorough improvement in the system of husbandry in the United States.

The editor of the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette has received a copy of this pamphlet, upon which he thus remarks:

"We do not see the name of the author on the title page or in the text; but we infer it is from our estimable townsman, James Ronaldson, Esq. We regret that we cannot find space for a considerable portion of the pamphlet, as the directions for the cultivation of the beet are minute, and the remarks upon the importance of the root in farming economy are highly satisfactory. It is not with reference to sugar making that the author speaks, but with a view to multiply the products of a farm for the benefit of the stock of cattle, milch cows in particular. These eat the beet, even the tops, with a keen relish, and the milk is thereby increased in quantity and richness. The remarks which the author makes relative to the importance of farmers increasing their knowledge of the quality of their grounds and the means of improving their crops are highly interesting."

For the American Farmer.

HOGS.

Mr. Skinner—Dear Sir—I am desirous of reforming my pig-stye, and in the place of the long, slab-sided, lank, ever-squealing and never-satisfied set that I now have, introduce some one of the new breeds, and that I may do so advantageously, (for I am a small farmer and not much practice,) I apply to you for advice, and more particularly as I observe you have them sometimes for sale.

Have the Tuscaroras which you sold, (last summer I think,) proved to be such as we ought reasonably to expect from a cross of those two excellent breeds which they are derived from,—the China and Berkshire?

The plates or delineations of the different breeds in the last Cultivator, shows me too plainly the necessity of every farmer putting away his Landpicks and Alligators, for the more improved breed. But for one in my circumstances, it is not so easy to send to the North for them—Besides, I am for patronizing those whose spirit and enterprise have already introduceed them nearer home, provided I can have confidence in the purity of their stock—I consider it as the proper means of raising the standard of Maryland farming, and of encouragement to those gentlemen to continue their "good work."

I am surprised, sir, to see the great lack of that true spirit for improvement amongst my neighboring farmers. They call me the Book Farmer, because I encourage the American Farmer, the Cultivator and the Register; and yet I find they are (many of them) pleased to borrow occasionally, which gives me an opportunity of *rubbing them* now and then. If I succeed in my experiments, they say nothing; but if I do not, then they say, "I told you so." Well, sir, as I cannot ask advice of such men, or were they to give it, I would not receive it with full confidence, I ask of you.

I thought too, perhaps if I was to inform you of my dilemma, you might write a word for them.

I purchased a Rohan potatoe last Spring, and tried to keep it a secret from them, through fear of ridicule; but it leaked out, and I had not only to show it, but tell the price—I paid a dollar for it. "A dollar," they exclaimed, and I believe one of them would have called me a fool if he dared, for he got quite in a rage at it, wondering that I could allow myself to be so imposed upon. Well, sir, the potatoe was cut into sixteen pieces, and I gathered from these sixteen hills, two bushel baskets full—but when I told my friend of it, and assured him by my witness, he made no further remark than "*I must ask you for two or three to try ! ! !*" Spirit of Buel! what feelings for an American Agriculturist?

Respectfully,
Your ob't. serv't.
A Young Book Farmer.

We should be pleased to hear often from "A Young Book Farmer." To improve his breed of hogs, he must study the circumstances of the farm, and how they are to be fed. The New England man who keeps his hogs up, and feeds from his kitchen—his garden and truck patch, and then slaughters and eats or sells them on the spot, wants a very different sort of hog, from the one which best suits the farmer whose hogs *run out*, and seek their own living in woods and swamps—or those which, when fatted, are to be driven several hundred miles to market—Your duck-legged China hog, with his belly to the ground, though he will live on nothing, and die of fat at that, would

make but a poor out, if he had to travel for his living at home, or across the mountains to market! Nothing more easy than to modify and manufacture a breed of hogs to one's purpose and circumstances—but if you breed them long *in-and in*, they get *un*prolific! bad breeders and bad mothers. We have no particular information, lately, about the Tuscaroras.

VIRGINIA, Jan. 18, 1840.

To the Editor of the American Farmer—

Dear Sir—I wish you to send me the American Farmer from the commencement of your editorial labors, since you have resumed the occupation of a caterer for the Agricultural community. I would send the subscription in advance,* but I think it is probable that I can procure you some additional patronage to the "Farmer," which I intend to do as soon as I can see some of my country friends. I rejoice, as must all friends of the Agricultural interests, to see you take hold of the "plough" again; and so long as the "Farmer" continues under your management, I consider it to the advantage of every "son of the soil" to patronize your work.

Respectfully, yours, &c. J. P. B.

J. S. SKINNER, Esq.

* It takes only two to make a $5 note, which is a very conveyable sort of thing—and so portable that the least thing *carries them away!* So at least we have found it, all our life-long. Subscribers, commonly called patrons, ought to consider *two things:* 1. *promises* or *names* are not *money* or *patronage*—2. Every thing employed in carrying on a paper, requires *cash payments.* The editor—the paper-maker—the journeyman printer—all must have their money from the publisher of the paper, for the simplest of all reasons—they must *have bread.* The farmer can make his own bread and his own meat, but when he sends his wheat and his tobacco to market, as the printer sends his paper to the subscriber, what does he expect to get from his commission merchant? *Promises to pay?* No, not he: he expects to have the *cash*—Nothing else will satisfy him. And if he did not get it, where would he be in a year or two? Where the unpaid publisher must be—on the list of insolvent debtors, or locked up in a *stone jug*, illustrating in his adversity, the fable of the hare and the many friends. None of this is intended for our friend the writer of the above—for we have no doubt that from him and many others, we shall soon receive a $5 note greeting!

The following recipes are from a gentleman who is "not at all particular," but, in the way of good things, "prehaps," knows what's what, as well as most men:

For the American Farmer.

TO SPICE BEEF—IRISH FASHION.

Suppose your round to weigh 25 lbs.; take 1½ ounces of saltpetre, 2 table-spoonsful of brown sugar—pound them both very fine, and rub your beef remarkably well—put it into a tub as near the size as you can, and let it remain 48 hours—during which time turn and rub it two or three times—then have prepared 1½ ounces ground pepper, 2 ounces alspice, 1 ounce cloves, and three or four handsful of salt, all ground and mixed well together, with which rub your beef well, and for a week after turn and rub it every day, taking care to preserve the pickle—It will be ready for use in two, three or four weeks, according to the weather.

To dress it—Chop about one pound fresh suet, place a few sticks at the bottom of your pot to preserve the beef from burning—lay it on them, and throw the suet over it as well as the pickle—pour in about two quarts of water at the side of the pot, cover it very close, and let it stew very slow till done.

The same—Boil some carrots and turnips, chop them fine, make some very thin drawn butter, season it with some of the liquor that is about the beef, garnish your beef with the carrots and turnips, and send your sauce, in boats to the table.

TO DRESS TERRAPINS.

To four terrapins put one pound of best butter, and one pint good *Madeira* wine*—Cayenne pepper and salt to your taste. The terrapins ought to be bled, but the heads must not be cut off, as it makes them watery.

[* Better, we think, without the wine, and not minced or hashed up fine, yet well done—but *chacun à son gout.*—*Ed. Amer. Farmer.*]

The subjoined advertisement we copy from the Upper Marlborough Gazette. The tobacco planters are taking the right plan—let them put their own shoulders to the wheel, show that they are in earnest in demanding the attention of their servants to their interests, and present a remonstrance against the grievances under which they labor, and we have little doubt their voice will be heard and responded to.

PUBLIC MEETING OF PLANTERS OF TOBACCO.—The Planters of Tobacco from the counties of Charles, St. Mary's, Calvert, Anne Arundel and Prince George's, are requested to meet in Convention, at *Upper Marlbro'* on *Monday, the 16th day of March next*, for the purpose of consulting with each other, and deliberating on the best plan to be adopted to relieve themselves from the present ruinous and depressed condition of the Tobacco Trade both *Foreign and Domestic;* and also of sending delegates to represent them in the proposed National Convention, to be held in the city of Washington some time in May next.

MR. DAVID L. CHILD'S work on Beet Sugar has been published in Boston. The Massachusetts Agricultural Society have awarded him $100 for his successful experiments in this town. We have not had time carefully to examine the work, but one item of importance is deducible from his publication. In France, 100,000,000 pounds of Beet Sugar are made annually, 6,000 acres of land devoted to raising Beets, and the fixed and floating capital engaged is $28,000,000. Contrasting with this, the Cane Sugar made in the United States reaches only 60,000,000 pounds annually, 15,000 acres are cultivated with Sugar Cane, and the fixed capital employed, reaches $45,000,000! We learn a company is organized and funds subscribed in Boston to carry on the manufacture of Beet Sugar.—*Northampton (Mass.) Cour.*

COTTON—There are two things *essential* to the successful growing of cotton. Have you ever thought of this, reader? If you are a farmer, they should not have escaped your observation. Probably they have not; but least they have, we shall take the liberty of placing them before you.

The first is, to prevent a redundancy in the crop. You can easily effect this object if you desire to do so; and it may be accomplished, in the best manner, by raising, *in the cotton growing districts*, an *abundant* supply of all kinds of provisions. To do this, you will have to plant less land in cotton, and more in grain. You would thus accomplish your object.

The second is, to increase as far as in your power lies, the consumption of the staple, as you increase its production. This you may effect in a variety of ways. We will name one. By *baling* the cotton *exclusively* in bagging and rope *made of cotton*, you will effect, in a very great degree, this desirable object. In this way, the consumption would be in proportion to the increased production; and now for the consequence. It would secure to the cotton growers a more *reasonable* price for their cotton. Indeed we see not what other hope they can have for securing to themselves a regular, and safe business.—*Georgia Journal.*

The debt of the State of ALABAMA, according to the State Treasurer's report, is $15,400,000. It is comprised in two classes of bonds, called *long and short bonds.* The latter are issued at two, four, and six years, amount to $5,000,000, and bear an annual interest of $300,000. The other class of bonds amount to $10,406,000, fall due at different periods between the year 1850 and 1886, and bear a semi-annual interest of $260,500.

HOW LONG WILL SHEEP LIVE BURIED IN SNOW?—We are informed by Mr. Perham, of Athens, that during the late snow storm two of his sheep were buried beneath a drift near the barn, and remained in that situation nine days and ten nights. They were missed at the expiration of the tenth day and found by accident, some of the cattle having travelled over the drift and by stumping made a breach in the snow bank by which the animals were discovered—one of them, on being released, immediately went into the yard and commenced eating as though nothing had happened—the other was a little dumpish, and did not so readily realize the value of liberty.—*Bellows' Falls Gazette.*

THE VALUE OF OBSERVATION TO THE FARMER.—Perhaps to no man or class of men is the value of observation so great as to the farmer. His business is principally with natural objects. His occupation leads him in many things to imitate or follow nature. But the laws of nature are learned only by watching the silent processes and the silent operations which are going on, and thus ascertaining the causes which produce the effects which we see taking place around us. The man who watches closest—who suffers no change to take place without looking into the cause—who, in fine, observes the most, and treasures up the most in his memory, becomes most acquainted with the laws before spoken of, and by consequence is the best farmer. Although the observations which have been made and recorded by others, have become a large fund of valuable information, there is yet a vast deal more to learn. Facts are yet in the dark which can only be elicited by observation.

It would be interesting to have a history of many of the useful improvements that have been made from slight observations, which first gave the hint to set the experiment on foot. Mrs. Child gives a pleasing statement of the value of observation in one instance.—A farmer not fifty miles from Boston, says she, is quite famous for the improvement he has made in the wild grape. He found a vine in the wood which dozens of his neighbors passed every week, as well as he; but he *observed* that where the oxen fed upon the vine the grapes were sweetest. He took the hint. The vine was transplanted and closely pruned. This produced the same effect as browsing had done; the nourishment, that in a wild state supported a great weight of vines and tendrils, went entirely to the body of the grape.—His neighbors would have known this as well as he, if they had thought about it; but they did not *observe.*

It is by thus observing that we are enabled to gather experience, and experience guides to future success.—The observations that have been made in regard to the grain-worm, or *weevil*, as the insect is sometimes called, led many farmers to sow their wheat late. By so doing they have saved their crops. It has been observed that the insect came out at a certain time in the summer and remained active a certain number of days. Hence, by sowing the wheat later so that it would not be headed out, it would escape the ravages of the insect in question. This has succeeded well with most farmers.

A farmer who will probably have 500 bushels of good wheat, told us, the other day, that had he sowed it ten days earlier, as he intended to do, he would have lost the whole. But, being informed of the observations that had been made in regard to the *weevil*, and advised to suspend operations for ten days, he complied, and thus saved his crop.—*N. E. Farmer.*

CAUSES OF SEEDS NOT GERMINATING.—We have known and heard of considerable loss and disappointment from seeds, particularly onion seeds, not growing. We have thought and inquired in reference to the cause, and the result of our cogitations and enquiries may be thus stated:

Without a certain degree of moisture, seeds will not germinate. On dry, sandy soils, and in a dry season, it seems highly probable, then, that seeds may be deprived of the requisite degree of moisture: perhaps receiving just as much as will mould them and destroy their vitality, or being so near the surface as to be injured by the sun's heat and light.

But the seeds may have germinated, and commenced to send out their roots and stem stalks, and yet be destroyed. If the soil is not pressed closely to the seeds, and very dry weather occurs just at this period of the process of germination, the root being too distant from the soil, and too feeble to draw any supply of moisture, the liquid food of the plant contained in the fermented seed may be dried up, and the life thus destroyed.

If you would avoid disappointment and loss from seeds failing to grow, the preventive process is indicated by a knowledge of the causes most frequently productive of this result, which we think are those stated above. If

you sprout your seeds before putting them into the ground, you will preserve them from the first cause of failure, but if you pulverize your soil thoroughly and press in this state with a hoe, spade, or roller, upon the seeds thus sprouted, the root stem will soon and surely derive sufficient moisture from the soil.

In a few instances I have found my neighbors blaming the seeds as useless, particularly of onions, carrots, and parsnips, when I have obtained a little of the seed and found it to sprout quite well. You may easily save yourselves from such reflections, or from the temptation to blame others, by steeping the suspected seed in warm or tepid water, from six to twenty-four hours, according to the size and hardness of the seeds, and then setting it away in a warmish place for a day or two.—If good it will sprout in this time; if kept warm in a darkish place, and it does not sprout in this time, the seed is faulty.

In connection with this subject, I may state that several circumstances incline me to the belief that corn which has been sprouted—no matter in what steep—is safe from the ravages of the red or wire worm. It has been fashionable to steep in strong solution of copperas, and to ascribe the safety of the seed in this state, not to the change which fermentation has produced in the germ or chit which is usually first attacked, but to the change in the taste from the copperas. We have known corn soaked in simple water—in water alone—to escape from the attacks of the worm as well as that soaked in the copperas steep. Until this matter is made more certain, however, I would hold it bad husbandry to neglect the copperas, as, in addition to the change produced by heat and moisture, we have also the disagreeable taste communicated by the salt. —*Cultivator.*

English and American Husbandry.

There was a great meeting of the friends of Agriculture in the Boston State House on the 13th ult. Hon. L. Thaxter of Edgartown, in the Chair.—During the meeting several gentlemen addressed the assembly on the important interests of agriculture, amongst whom were Rev. H. Colman, Prof. Silliman and Hon. Daniel Webster. As the latter gave some account of his agricultural observations during his recent visit in Great Britain and France, we are disposed to publish his remarks as reported for the Yankee Farmer:

Mr. Webster then proceeded to address the Chair as follows. He feared that the flattering allusion made to him by the commissioner, had created an expectation in the meeting that deterred other persons more competent than himself to address them. During a short visit abroad he had not been inattentive to any thing that would improve agriculture; but he would have the meeting understand that he did not consider himself experienced to judge with accuracy of the merits and demerits of different systems of agriculture, though from his earliest life he had some acquaintance with farming, and had always entertained great respect for the science, which he considered the leading science of society. If we look at the agriculture of other States, it can only be for instruction and experience, and great discrimination must be observed in applying foreign practices, or disastrous results will follow. The great objects of agriculture were the same on both sides of the Atlantic, but great diversity of circumstances exist; diversity of climate and soil, the price of land and of labor, necessarily produce a difference, not perhaps in the results, but in the means of obtaining those results.—The climate of England and France is not the climate of our country,—there is a difference in their elemental characters. The European climate is far more equable and average than ours. The difference in soils too is to be observed. In England there is much less of quartz in the soil than in ours. Our land is more stony, though some parts of Massachusetts is as productive as any part of England. The price of land in England, though it is difficult to form a correct idea on this point, may be averaged at three times as much as in Massachusetts, while labor here is generally twice as high as it is there.

But while these great diversities exist, general principles have been adopted in England, which are applicable to all countries. They have studied scientifically the nature of the soils; they are bringing all the attainments of chemical knowledge to assist the cultivator, and there is no application of knowledge so useful.—France is pushing this enquiry to a great extent. He thought a settled and judicious rotation of crops was the most important thing to be observed in our practice of agriculture. It is 70 years since the turnip crop was first introduced into England, and it has now thoroughly changed the routine of English husbandry—a tenant would be ejected from his farm as a sample of bad husbandry who would depart from the settled practice of his neighbors. Before the culture of turnips was introduced, there was a practice every three years of leaving the land in fallow, but now, when the land is not producing wheat or grain of any kind, it may be producing green crops, such as turnips, clover, vetches, or any crop that is not exhausting in its nature. Since the introduction of the turnip culture in England, bullocks and sheep have trebled in number, and they are of much better quality. The rotation of crops must be varied according to the climate and soil. In Norfolk, the seat of Mr. Coke, the great English farmer, the established succession is barley, *clover*, wheat, *turnips*, two years of white, and two years of green crops every four years. The soil of Norfolk is sandy, and somewhat resembles the soil of Plymouth County. The cultivation of green crops, he thought was well deserving of thorough experiment; he was well persuaded until we settle down to some good rotation, that agriculture would not be advanced to that condition which it was capable of being raised to. It had been said that we could raise wheat in Massachusetts, he had no doubt of it—he had some as poor land as there is in the Commonwealth, at any rate he hoped no farmer had poorer, and yet he had raised on three acres 76 bushels of wheat, the average in England was but 26 bushels. The commissioner had told us of a crop of corn measuring upwards of 100 bushels per acre, he knew of one crop raised in New Hampshire more than twenty years ago, that yielded 100 bushels per acre. But these stories about great crops prove nothing—we can go on to raise them year after year. The question is, how can we keep the land fertile? He was not prepared to say that the English rotation was the best for us, but he was fully persuaded until we established a regular rotation we cannot expect any very great advancement in agriculture. This is the first lesson we are to learn.

In some things Mr. W. thought we were before England. Agricultural Mechanics were in a much more advanced state in New England—the plough was better, the cultivator was better—the threshing machine was very much better; but in drill husbandry they are much before us.

Mr. Webster took pains during his tour to collect specimens of wheat, oats, turnips, grasses, &c. which he has kindly given to the Agricultural Depository of Boston for gratuitous distribution.

Mr. Webster's Seeds not yet arrived.—At the Agricultural meeting at the State House on the evening of the 13th, Mr. Webster stated that he had selected some seeds while in England, which he thought would be important to introduce into this country, and that he had ordered them to the Agricultural Depository in this city, Nos. 51 and 52 North Market street, where those who wished to try them would have the opportunity to procure them. As there has been considerable enquiry about them, we would inform our agricultural friends that we have received an invoice of the seeds, and that they are on the way from New York; as soon as they come to hand we shall give notice in the N. E. Farmer, and publish a list of the seeds.—*N. E. Farmer.*

We stated last week that *we* had received the kinds of seed alluded to by Mr. Webster in his speech at the State House, Jan. 13, and that we should be happy to distribute specimens to members of the Legislature who would call for them. The seeds were collected by us with the assistance of a prominent member of the English Agricultural Society, and may be relied on as genuine.

The following is a list of new seeds, which it is very desirable should be thoroughly and scientifically experimented upon by competent persons, the results carefully noted and communicated for publication in any of the agricultural periodicals in the State. Of new turnips there are eleven varieties as follows:—*Yankee Far.*

Ballatine's New Imperial Top Ruta Baga, Purple Top Hybrid Turnip, White Globe Turnip, Red Globe do. Red Round do. Green Round do. White Tankard do. Green Tankard do. Red Tankard do. Purple Top Scarlet do. Green Top do. do. Red Globe Mangel Wurtzel, White do. do. do. White Altringam Carrot (said to be superior,) Chevalier Barley, Talavera Wheat, Ely's New Gigantic do. Hopetown Oats, Vetches, Taylor's Improved English Beans.

Grasses.—Sweet Scented Vernal Grass, Yellow Trefoil, Meadow Fox Tail, Meadow Fescue, Hard Fescue, Sheep's Fescue, Crested Dogstail, Yellow Oat Grass, Italian Rye Grass, Pacy's Improved do. do. Holcus Lanatus, Agrostis Stolonifera, Yellow, Poa pratensis, Poa triveolis, Pe-tsay, a new Cabbage introduced from China.

The Sea Coast Counties of Mississippi.—From an interesting communication in the Natchez Free Trader, respecting the South-Eastern portion of Mississippi, the following extracts are taken:

It is impossible at this day to say how much the settlement, improvement and commercial business of America were retarded by European misrepresentations. Even Indian corn and potatoes had so many prejudices to encounter in consequence of their being American plants, that centuries passed by before they were cultivated to any extent in Europe. Only a few years ago the Duke of Tuscany had to bribe his subjects to cultivate potatoes. Before that time, they were accustomed to live on worm-eaten chesnuts and to starve when the chesnut crop failed. Now they are a happy people in comparison, having overcome their prejudices against the American potatoe. They have also begun the culture of Indian corn for the sake of the *shuck* and the *stalk*, but have yet to learn the use of the *corn*, and to overcome their prejudices against using it as a food.

* * * * More flourishing olive trees for their age, cannot be found in all Europe, than are now growing in the sea-coast counties of Mississippi. Many varieties of the European Grape are also cultivated with success. If these counties had been selected by the Swiss, instead of Vevay, in Indiana, the experiment of establishing profitable vineyards on this side of the Atlantic could not have proved a failure. The soil, on examination, will be found to contain every element for the successful cultivation of the vine.

* * * * It is found by experience, that the hammock land of the sea-coast counties of Mississippi not only produces good Indian corn, but is well adapted to the production of *sea island cotton.* These counties contain excellent clay for bricks, and beds of shell sufficiently large and numerous to supply the whole South with lime. They also contain many situations for making salt by evaporation; Ship Island alone, could be made to supply the whole State with *solar salt.*

* * * * The northern people would be ashamed of the *morus multicaulis* which they talk and write so much about, if they could see the morus multicaulis and other varieties of the mulberry tree in Southern Mississippi. Some of the native mulberry trees are three or four feet in diameter. The paper mulberry and the morus multicaulis have been found to grow luxuriantly in South Mississippi.

Improvement of the Soil by Animal and Vegetable Manures.

The best way of applying the bone-dust and horn-shavings and horn-piths, that we have tried, is to keep them dry till a short time before they are wanted—then to mix them, in the proportion of a bushel to a load, with unfermented yard or stable dung, to cart to the field, spread broadcast, and immediately cover the whole with the plough. The action of the dung brings on a decomposition of the animal matter, without previous preparation, and its benefits are imparted to the coming crop.—We estimate fifteen loads of manure, thus charged with bone or horn, equal to twenty-five loads without it.

Poudrette is the contents of privies, dried, and rendered as inodorous and inoffensive, by chemical process, as the common earths. This is another species of concentrated manure nearly as powerful as bone-dust; more operative upon a first crop, but less durable in its effects.—It is the most efficient, in its immediate effects, of any manure we have tried. It is applied at the rate of 40 bushels or less to the acre, upon all arable crops, to be sown broadcast, superficially covered, or placed in the hill or drill of hoed crops.—It has long been used about Paris, has become an article of commerce, and is transported to every part of the interior. Manufactories of poudrette have been established in the vicinity of New York, and the demand for the article increases with the supply. Like manufactories will, no doubt ere long be established near all our large cities; and thus, what would be otherwise a nuisance, and the indirect cause of disease and death, will be converted into vegetable food, and become a source of comfort and of wealth. Let not the sensitive start at this sug-

gestion—the choicest delicacies of the table come from a nauseous mass of animal and vegetable putrefaction!

Urette is animal urine, absorbed and rendered dry by mixture with calcareous earth. It possesses the like fertilizing virtues as poudrette, and is applied in a similar way, and with very similar effect.

Woollen rags, and the flocks and sweepings of woollen factories, constitute a highly-concentrated manure, and are procured in considerable quantities at the woollen-mills.

Fish are converted into a valuable manure, and are a main dependance of fertility on some parts of Long Island, and other districts near the margin of the sea.—These are most economically used in the form of a compost—the earth with which they are blended absorbing the volatile parts, and permitting a more equal distribution of the fertilizing matters upon the soil.

Sea-weed, or sea-drift, which is so often thrown upon the beach in immense quantities during a storm, is beneficially employed as a manure, not only on account of its vegetable, but of its saline properties. It is employed in composts, in litter for cattle-yards, or is ploughed in in a green state.

Peat earth, or swamp muck, is vegetable food, in an insoluble state, and requires only such a chemical change as shall render it soluble, to convert it into an active manure. This change may be effected in the cattle-yard, in the compost heap, or by admixture with alkaline substances, as lime, ashes, &c.

This earth is generally insoluble in the places where it is deposited, especially when saturated with water. It sometimes is rendered soluble by thorough draining, and by the admixture of sand or loam, and always by being brought in contact with fermeting animal or vegetable matters. *Farmer's Companion.*

On the cultivation of Beet.

(Concluded.)

General Remarks.—The important uses to which the beet is now applied, having attracted great attention to its habits, it is found under some circumstances to degenerate; the seed of the white plant producing yellow and red roots; this tendency may be checked by changing the seed from clay to sandy, and from sandy to clay soils. Experience may show that changes from the North to the South, and from the South to the North, would be attended with good consequences. The seed, if carefully preserved from moisture, insects, and vermin, will keep for several years, but after four years, it will not be prudent to sow it. When the object is to make sugar, care should be taken to have seed that will produce white roots, and early sowing will afford the opportunity of commencing the crushing and boiling at an early period. French writers on the subject inform us, that the early bruisings produce the largest proportion of sugar. Some of their remarks on soil, it is difficult for Americans to understand, as in this country we have no chalk soil. The routine of crops where the beet is cultivated is very varied. Some French farmers plant potatoes the first year, beets the second, and clover the third—and repeat. Now we do not understand how clover can be made to follow beets, or how it could grow when sown amongst them, as it would be destroyed by the process of working the crop—but they may have an annual clover we are not acquainted with. Others sow beets two years in succession, oats the third, clover the fourth, and repeat. And one man is mentioned, who has sown beets with succss, for fifteen years in succession on the same land; his practice was to change the nature and kind of manure, and dressing put on the land.

In this country, as yet, there is nothing of strict system in the rotation of crops. The important article, Indian corn, grown all over the United States, and tobacco and cotton, in particular districts, renders it necessary for us, to adopt a system suited to our circumstances and resources; our farmers have to exercise their own judgement, and select practices suited to their particular positions.

In most instances, the beet crop will not be got off the land early enough to be followed by wheat, and late sown wheat in general is not a safe crop. Wheat is found to yield more grain with a less show of straw in those cases where manure is not directly applied to it, but to a previous crop. Where manure is immediately applied to wheat, it is more liable to mildew, than where it has been used to a preceding crop.

When the beet is employed in feeding cattle, one of the effects will be, to produce more and *richer* manure, and this will place in the farmer's power the entire command of his farm,—he can do with it whatever he pleases. Every encouragement is held out for the culture of beet. It being a green crop, draws much of its nourishment from the atmosphere, and in place of exhausting the land, leaves it in fine order, for any crop the farmer may choose to put on it. Beets in no way interfere with the cultivation of wheat, clover, barley, Indian corn, potatoes, turnips, &c. With the aid of a few beets, the profitable effects of that most useful grain, Indian corn, will be greatly increased in feeding cattle. Calves fed with beets or roots in their first winter, will generally be as good animals at the end of two years, as those that have been fed the first winter on dry food and corn, will be at the end of three years.

The raising a portion of beet is interesting to every farmer, inasmuch as the seed required to commence will put him to little expense, and afterwards he can supply himself; the business of his farm is the same as if he had planted an extra acre of potatoes, and the effects on milk, butter, cheese, fattening pigs, &c. is immediate. But on this crop, as in most new things, people will entertain different opinions; the merits of the question may be safely left to the decision of SELF INTEREST, in a country where the people are fond of beef, butter, good meat and profit. The object of this paper is simply to furnish some information on the subject.

Although the intention of this paper is to call the attention of farmers, to the raising of Beets, with a view to the improvement of their stock of cattle, their land, and their circumstances, it will not be out of place to draw their attention to another branch of the business of agriculture, that proves profitable to the husbandmen of other countries, and which is here more and more assuming an inviting appearance.

The best spermaceti oil, burnt in lamps, is now selling in Philadelphia at one dollar and fifty cents a gallon. The practice of using oil for lighting our houses, and its price, have for years been on the advance, and in consequence of the great number of whaling ships, the number of fish must be decreasing, and those that escape the fishermen, become more wary and shy. If oil, in consequence of these *growing* causes, is so high in the seaboard towns, it will be higher in those of the interier, in proportion to the expense and hazard incident to transportation, therefore the farmer in these districts, has so much more inducement to raise the plants from which oil is made.

Most earnestly we recommend to farmers and planters, the growing of Rape, which is a species of cabbage, or rather of greens, as it does not head. The French call it Colza—and it is from the seed of this plant, that great quantities of oil is made by the French and the English; and the former, make from poppy seed abundance of table oil, so good in quality that it answers all the purposes of olive oil, and is much cheaper.

Those who are acquainted with the cultivation of these plants, (the Rape and Poppy,) harvesting the seed, and making the oil, could confer great services on the country by publishing the processes, or such of them as they are acquainted with; and there is every reason to presume, the Publisher of the "Farmer's Cabinet," published in Philadelphia, the "Cultivator," the "American Farmer" at Baltimore, and the "Farmer's Register" at Petersburg, &c. &c., would give the communications a place in the columns of their very useful periodicals.

It is with farmers, as with manufacturers, merchants, and tradesmen of all descriptions; all are exposed to the fluctuations constantly operating on trade and commerce, influencing prices, supply, and consumption; and every one should observe the improvements that are made in the arts and sciences that relate to his particular business. For it is not to be disputed, that all other things being equal, those who are best informed, with the same extent of industry, are to be most successful: And while the manufacturer is diversifying his productions, and lessening the quantity of labour required to make them, the merchant is performing voyages in twenty-eight days, that formerly employed three months, and letters pass between New York and Liverpool with nearly the regularity of a well conducted mail coach, and go with greater speed. The farmer must exert himself also, or be laid under contribution to the more active; while he is neglecting to study the nature and qualities of soils, manures, the kind of grain, plants, and cattle best suited to his circumstances, the most effective manner of employing labour—and economizing time and every thing about him, the manufacturer is calling to his aid a stream of water, or steam engine, and with one or other of these agents, and the assistance of a few women or children, is converting bales of low priced raw cotton into costly cloths; or by employing a few sturdy men, iron ore into cart wheel tires, ploughs, needles, &c. &c., a few pounds of which will pay for the bales of cotton, barrel of wheat, or barrel of pork—nay, there are cases in which this will be done by a few ounces.

It is somewhat remarkable that there are few distinguished and celebrated farmers or planters, in comparison with tradesmen, engineers, and manufacturers. The truth is, the profession of husbandry, although it can be carried on in some way or other by most men, is one of the most intricate and diversified; influenced by causes, the laws of which are hardly known;—for example, of vegetation, the manner in which manure acts, the operation of lime, gypsum, &c. and the nature of soils, the grains and plants most suitable for soils and circumstances of the farmer, the seasons, the weather, the habits of plants, the nature, effects, and habits of insects, the grains, grasses, fruit trees, the adroit skill to secure the proper moment for sowing, harvesting, ploughing, and the innumerable operations and occurrences of a farm, influenced as they are by the vicissitudes of weather, and the talents to understand all that relates to these constantly operating causes, with the power to make the most of them, are more rarely concentrated in one person, than the knowledge and capacity to be eminent in the other professions—this, and the diffused position of farmers, form some of the causes to which may be ascribed the circumstance of there being few pre-eminent farmers.

But it is evident that this all-important business has now entered upon a new epoch, and which is manifesting itself in more attention to the selecting of good seed, new articles of culture, whereby the rigours of winter are equalized with the food of summer—better breeds of cattle, and above all, by the number and excellence of the treatises and periodicals that are published in this country, and Great Britain, and to which every farmer should attend, and be especially careful to see that his sons read and reflect on the subjects they treat on. J. R.

Philadelphia, January 1, 1840.

The Root Culture.

The culture of roots has received considerable attention, but the subject has but just begun. I am of the opinion that in all grain growing districts the root culture will be considered second to no other crop, except wheat; not that roots will be turned to money as corn, barley and oats, but will aid the farmer to extend his wheat crop and increase his stock of cattle, sheep, and hogs, and thereby increase the quantity of manure. With a good supply of manure, the root crop may be increased, so that both sheep and hogs can be better carried through the winter on straw, chaff and roots, than on hay and grain, and at one half of the expense. Ruta baga for cattle, mangel wurtzel and sugar beet for sheep and hogs. Before we commence with roots, we must see if our soil is well adapted to roots. The turnep requires a sandy soil, but will make fair returns on a gravelly loam. Where clay, or clay loam, are the principal parts, turnips will not make good returns. The mangel wurtzel or sugar beet will do well on clay loam. Clover sod has been recomended for ruta baga. If it is free from other grasses it will do well; if made rich, twenty-five loads of manure to the acre has been recommended; if it is short, unfermented stable manure will do. In wheat growning districts, where straw is freely used in the stable and yard, forty or fifty loads to the acre will well pay in the increased size of the roots. The 20th of June has been recommended as the best time for sowing ruta baga; for western New-York it is too late. The dry and hot sun of July, gives the turnep fly a good chance to destroy the tender plants. The first of June will give a better crop. The average of seasons, if planted the middle of May, they will be less liable to be injured by the fly; but in thus early planting they are more subject to run to neck and top, and are somewhat stringy, and not brittle and sweet as those planted the first of June. Some have raised their seed; such seed runs more to neck and top, and the roots are more branchy. One pound of seed to the acre is as good as two. If the fly attacks them they will as soon destroy them when two pounds are sown as one. I have tried manuring in the drills and spreading the manure over the ground. When I have a good supply of manure I prefer spreading. It is less labor and will do as well. As soon as the manure is spread, plow it under as smooth as possible; then roll and harrow with a light fine-tooth har-

row, till it is completely mellowed; then we are ready for the seed, which should be sown the same day; rows twenty-eight inches apart, with a drill that can be built for $2,50. I can sow as fast as I can walk. As soon as they are up so as to be followed in the row, they should be drest out by going through with the cultivator or shovel plow and hoe; at the second dressing, they should be thinned out so as to be one foot apart, and after that they will want but little attention, if the land is not weedy. Many neglect hoeing too long, and then it is a slow business, and the turneps become stinted, which is very injurious to them.

Your obedient servant,

RAWSON HARMON, Jr.

Wheatland, Monroe Co. N. Y. Dec. 18, 1839.—*Culti.*

From the Rural Library.

Rice.

Rice has been known and cultivated from the earliest records of the human race, and is believed to furnish food to a greater number of human beings than any other of the cultivated gramineæ.

Of this plant there is held to be but one species—

Oryza sativa—Common Rice.

But there are subspecies, or varieties, so greatly different in their habits and characters, that they may be rather regarded as specifically distinct. The common rice grows from one to six feet in height, terminating in a panicle. The seed are armed with awns. It is cultivated in marshes, and, for a great part of its growth, partially under water. The mountain rice grows on mountains and dry soils. The plant has been recently found growing high on the range of the Himalayan mountains.

The rice is spread over all the warmer regions of the Old World, and has been carried to the New, where it flourishes in great luxuriance. It is cultivated in the south of Europe, and has lately been extended to the more northern parts of it,—to Westphalia, and even to the Low Countries. It seems to be a plant fitted, in a remarkable degree, to accommodate itself to different situations. The range of its vegetation has extended northwards. It is a considerable period since it was introduced into the countries north of the Mediterranean,—Greece, Italy, and Spain. It is more recently that it has extended to Hungary and central Europe; but whatever be the power of acclimating of the rice, there is little reason to suppose that it will ever form any thing beyond an inconsiderable part of the cultivated gramineæ of Europe.

NEW-YORK, *Sept.* 10*th*, 1839.

S. FLEET, ESQ.

DEAR SIR:—In reply to your several interrogatories respecting the cultivation of rice, I have the pleasure of presenting you with the following brief outline.

Rice, for exportation, is cultivated in North and South Carolina, and Georgia, and, principally for home consumption, in Louisiana and Mississippi. All of the best rice plantations are situated in tide-water swamps, adjacent the several rivers, beginning as low down as the fresh water extends, and up the river as far as there is sufficient fall of tide and ordinary security from freshets.

The rice-planting districts usually comprise an extent of 10 to 15 miles along the river in South Carolina and Georgia, and average from half a mile to two miles in width on each side of the rivers.

The rich lands are swamps, and usually heavily timbered with principally cypress and gum. The natural surface of the ground is such that ordinary high tides will flow them from 6 to 8 inches deep, and drain them at low water by ditches 4 to 5 feet deep. The whole plantation is enclosed by a heavy embankment, about one foot above high water at spring tides, made of earth and mud taken from the ditches; inside the embankments large wooden trunks are placed through the embankments, down at low water mark, both ends of which have hanging doors, by which a communication between the river and the ditches of the fields is sustained and regulated. The fields are thus kept dry or flooded at pleasure.

The plantation is subdivded into squares of 10 to 30 acres each by smaller ditches and banks. All the ditches of the different fields or squares communicate with each other by means of wooden trunks, which are opened or closed at pleasure.

The large plantations usually have, through convenient and central parts, one or more large canals, with which the ditches of the several fields commucicate by trunks, in order to facilitate the flooding and draining.

Where the land is sufficiently firm to prevent the working animals from bogging, it is ploughed during the winter months, the old stubble being first burned; and where the ground is soft or miry it is hoed over by the negroes. The rice is planted, the latter part of March and early in April, in drills or trenches about six inches apart. Some slightly cover the seed; others prefer not to have it covered. On finishing the planting of the field, it is immgdiately flooded a few inches deep for the double purpose of sprouting the rice and keeping it from the birds. After the field has been flooded from six to eight days, it is drained and kept dry until the rice is up a few inches high. It then requires the grass to be hoed out; after which the field is again flooded, and the water gradually deepened, if the tides will permit, as the plants increase in height. The water is kept on about 15 days; after which it is several times drained, hoed, and flooded. The last flooding, termed the long one, is about six weeks, during which the rice ripens. The fields are now drained and kept dry for harvesting, which takes place the latter part of August and early in September. The rice is cut with sickles, and tied into sheaves of about six inches in diameter. Each negro is provided with a rope, with which he ties into bundles as many of the sheaves as he can conveniently carry on his head to large flat-bottom boats which navigate the larger ditches or canals that pass near all the principal fields. In these boats the rice is carried to the barn-yard, which is located on high ground or raised mound, where it is put into ricks.

No manure is applied to rice ground; the deposit from the turbid waters during the periods of flooding being amply sufficient.

Two bushels are usually sown to the acre.—Good rice land generally yields about 60 bushels per acre. I have been informed by Gen. Hamilton that 100 bushels an acre have been gathered from an island of about 90 acres in the Savannah river, being a part of his plantation.

No other crop than rice is taken from the ground the same year. The rice lands are usually planted with rice for many years in succession, although it is found that occasionally substituting some dry-culture crop for one year improves both the quantity and quality of subsequent crops of rice.

Until within a few years nearly all the rice raised in the Carolinas and Georgia was thrashed by hand flails on floors in the open yards, made of planks, or of tar and sand formed in a hard cement. The man usually thrash about 10 and the woman about 8 bushels per day. Within a few years past I have introduced a machine, which, by horse power, usually thrashes from 250 to 400 bushels per day, according to the proportion of straw to rice; by steam power, 500 to 650 bushels are thrashed in a day. Many plantations have two or three of these machines in one building, driven by a steam engine; some are driven by tide-water power, the rice fields, at this season, serving as mill ponds.

To the thrashing machines straw rakes and wind fans are attached, which deliver the rice ready to be sent to the pounding mills, which many of the plantations have. It is here cleaned from the rough coat or hull, and prepared for market. A portion of the straw is fed to the cattle, the remainder is put on the high sandy grounds, where corn and sweet potatoes are planted. On those plantations which have no high grounds, it is either burned or thrown into the river to get it out of the way. More recently some use the straw as fuel for the steam engines that drive the thrashing machines.

Yours truly,

CALVIN EMMONS.

WITCH GRASS.—MR EDITOR—Some of yout correspondents have been striving to rid themselves and their neighbors of that troublesome weed, witch grass. Now I happen to know from experience one of the easiest and most profitable methods of destroying this grass.—This grass will never increase in pastures. It always finds its way into such land as has a warm light soil, and is most cultivated. Land abounding in this weed should be immediately converted to a sheep pasture, and in a few years it will be entirely eradicated.

My father once took a piece which was thickly set with it, ploughed it late in June, sowed it with winter rye and turned it into his sheep pasture.

The rye continued to come up for a year or two and was kept closely fed by the sheep, and in a few years the witch grass was exchanged for sweet clover and red-top. I doubt not but that this plan might be adopted to advantage on many farms that are overrun with this useless weed. It is folly to talk of digging it up when it has obtained a firm foothold. Land that is of a light thin soil can be changed from tillage to pasturing to great advantage. Pastures would be improved in this way, for it is bad economy to possess a pasture that will give only now and then a spot that cattle will touch.

Another method I have seen practised in ridding small garden spots of this grass, which is by laying boards closely over the ground for a season. This is much easier than to dig it up. While on this point I cannot help noticing one fault among gardeners. They are very anxious to prevent the weeds from going to seed during the first part of the season, but as soon as the plants get a little start, they suffer the weeds to take their own course. Consequently there is a fresh supply of seed for the succeeding spring.

If some of your correspondents will counsel me in killing thistles with as little labor and as much profit as I have advised them in killing witch grass, they will receive my sincere thanks.—*Farmer's Register.*

From the Library of Useful Knowledge.

A List of the Medicines used in the Treatment of the Diseases of Cattle.

(Continued.)

DIURETICS.—These fortunately are not so much used in cattle-practice as in that of the horse; they are, however, allowable and beneficial in swelled legs, foul in the foot, and all dropsical affections, while they advantageously alternate with other medicines in the treatment of mange, and all cutaneous affections, and in cases of mild or chronic fever. Nitre and liquid turpentine are the best diuretics; and almost the only ones on which dependence can be placed. The doses have been already pointed out.

DRINKS.—It is needless again to explain the reason why all medicines that cannot be concealed in the food must be administered to cattle in the form of DRINKS. If they are exhibited in a solid form, they will break through the floor of the œsophagean canal, and enter the rumen. Farriers and cow-leeches, however, often give to their drinks the force and momentum of a ball, by the large vessels from which they are poured all at once down the throat. There are few things of more consequence than attention to the manner in which a drink is administered.

ELDER.—The leaf of this tree is used boiled in lard. It forms one of the most soothing and suppling ointments that can be applied. The practitioner should make his own elder ointment, for he will often receive from the druggist an irritating unguent formed of lard coloured with verdigris, instead of the emollient one furnished by the elder.

EPSOM SALT.—See MAGNESIA.

FOMENTATIONS.—If, owing to the greater thickness of the skin, these are not quite so effectual in cattle as in the horse, yet, as opening the pores of the skin and promoting perspiration in the part, and thus abating local swellings, and relieving pain, and lessening inflammation, they are often exceedingly serviceable. The practitioner may use the decoction of what herbs he pleases, but the chief virtue of the fomentation depends on the warmth of the water.

GENTIAN.—An excellent stomachic and tonic, whether at the close of illness, or as a remedy for chronic debility. Its dose various from one to four drachms, and should be almost invariably combined with ginger.

GINGER.—The very best aromatic in the list of cordials for cattle, and with the exception of carraways, superseding all the rest. The dose will vary from half a drachm to four drachms.

GOULARD'S EXTRACT.—See LEAD.

HELLEBORE, BLACK.—The root of it forms an excellent seton when passed through the dew-lap; it produces plenty of swelling and discharge, and rarely or never runs on to gangrene.

IODINE.—The use of this mineral is limited to a few cases, but there its effect is truly admirable. It will scarcely ever fail of dispersing enlargement of the glands, or hardened tumours, whether under or at the side of the jaw, or round the joints. One part of hydriodate of potash must be triturated with seven parts of lard, and the ointment daily and well rubbed on and round the part. Indurations of the udder seldom resist its power, unless the ulcerative process has already commenced.

There is a still more important use to which this drug may be applied. It possesses some power to arrest the growth of tubercles in the lungs, and even to disperse them

when recently formed. It is only since the former part of this work was written that the attention of the author has been so strongly directed to this property of iodine, and that he has had such extensive opportunities of putting it to the test. He will not say that he has discovered a specific for phthisis or consumption in cattle, but he has saved some that would otherwise have perished, and, for a while, prolonged the existence and somewhat restored the condition of more. He would urge the proprietor of cattle, and more especially his fellow-practitioners, to study closely the symptoms of phthisis, to make themselves masters of the inward, feeble, painful, hoarse, gurgling cough of consumption; and as soon as they are assured that this termination, or consequence of catarrh, or pneumonia, or pleurisy, begins to have existence—that turbercles have been formed, and, perhaps, have begun to suppurate, let them have recourse to the iodine, in the form of the hydriodate of potash, given in a small mash in doses of three grains morning and evening at the commencement of the treatment, and gradually increased to six or eight grains. To this should be added proper attention to comfort; yet not too much nursing; and free access to succulent, but not stimulating, food; and the medicine should be continued not only until the general condition of the beast begins to improve, but until the character of the cough has been essentially changed.

To Manage a Rearing Horse.—In preference to the dangerous experiment of pulling a rearing horse backward, I recommend the adoption of the following method:—Whenever you perceive the horse's inclination to rear, separate your reins and prepare for him; the instant he is about to rise slacken one hand and bend or twist his head with the other, keeping your hands low. This bending compels him to move a hind leg, and of necessity brings his fore feet down. Instantly twist him completely around two or three times, which will confuse him very much, and completely throw him off his guard. The moment you have finished twisting him round, place his head in the direction you wish him to proceed, apply the spur sharply, and he will not fail to go forward: if the situation be convenient, press him into a gallop, and apply the spur, and whip two or three times (but not more) severely. The horse will, perhaps, not be quite satisfied with the first defeat, but may feel disposed to try again for the mastery. Should this be the case, you have only to twist him, &c. as before, and you will find that in the second struggle he will be more easily subdued than on the first occasion—in fact, you will perceive him quailed under the operation. It rarely happens that a rearing horse, after having been treated in the way described, will resort to his tricks a third time. But on going into other hands, and having another rider, he will be very likely to have recourse to rearing.—*The Sportsman.*

Allowance of Water to Horses.—It is by no means an uncommon notion that if horses are to be got into condition for work, they should be allowed to drink but a very small quantity of water. On what physiological basis this opinion is founded, I confess appears to me a perfect mystery. Nevertheless, as many persons adopt this treatment, it is fitting to notice it. For my own part, I have ever found that it is an extremely bad plan to stint a horse in his water, and have consequently always made a practice of leaving plenty of it at all times within reach of every horse I have had. Of course I do not intend to say that when a horse comes in heated from exercise, he should be suffered to drink, or should have a bellyfull of water just prior to being ridden; but if a horse be watered *ad libitum* in the morning, he will not require to drink again for some hours, and should never be allowed to do so then unless perfectly cool. Those horses that are only supplied with a limited quantity of water at a time, and are never permitted to slake their thirst fully, will be much more liable to be griped, if at any time they by chance should drink their fill, than those who are always suffered to take as much as nature dictates to them: but should a horse have been hard worked and come into his stable very hot, I would, after having seen him well dried, only give him a small quantity, for two reasons; first, because his eagerness for water, may lead him to drink more at a time than is good for him; and, secondly, because a large quantity of water will probably cause him to break out into a cold sweat, in which he may remain all night, if not looked to. After having taken a third, or less, of a stable pailful of water, he should be kept without any for some time, and then be allowed to take what he pleases. When, however, you intend to stint your horses in this way, do not suffer your groom to offer him a pailful of water, and to take it from him when he has drunk a small portion of it, but let just the quantity you wish him to have, and no more, be given to him; he will then feel to a certain degree satisfied with what he gets, whereas by taking from him what he expects to have, he becomes fretful and discontented. In the first instance he makes up his mind to slake his thirst with a short allowance of water; whereas in the second his just expectations are baulked in mid career, and his imagination cheated as it were in the height of his enjoyment—and there is much more in this than may be supposed. Physiologists are well aware of the connexion existing between the stomach and the brain; and those who have not enquired into this fact must either do so before they attempt to refute it, or take what I have said as proved.—*Sporting Magazine.*

Beware of Short Collars.—Mr. Holmes:—On Saturday afternoon last a man put up at my house, who had a sick horse. The horse did not appear to be in much pain, but would not eat any thing; he had been travelling in a team, perhaps 70 miles. On Monday afternoon the horse died very suddenly. He was standing in the stall, and as I supposed was about to lie down. I went out at the great door and in at the stable door as soon as I could, and found him dead. He must have died without a struggle. The owner engaged one of my horses to complete his journey. On harnessing, I observed that the collar which the sick horse had worn was too small, and objected to it being put on my horse; it was shifted and put on the other horse.

On making a *post mortem* examination of the dead horse, I found that the breast on the inside, and the lower part of the shoulder appeared to be much affected, as were also the lungs, a quarter part being turned black, with the appearance of great internal inflammation. There was no other appearance of disease or injury to be found in him, and from this I am led to infer that his death occurred in consequeuce of his wearing the small collar—nothing more. This should lead others to beware, and know that their collers are sufficiently large, and they may perhaps prevent much loss to owners, and much needless suffering to that useful animal—the horse. John Ladd.

Winthrop, Jan. 18, 1840. *Maine Farmer.*

To prevent Sows from destroying their offspring.—Mr. Holmes:—It is often the case, from causes which I do not understand, that sows will destroy their pigs if not taken from them as soon as they come. I would call the attention of your readers to a method of *obliging* these not very amiable mothers to perform their duty, which has been practiced by several farmers in this vicinity, with invariable success.

The pigs must be taken from the dam, as soon as they come, and secured: the sow should be caught, and her hind and four legs tied together separately,—and a rope passed from both fore and hind legs and fastened to a beam or joist placed across the pen—and her feet may thus be raised a few inches from *terra firma.* She may be also muzzled, so that her jaws need not be put to any improper use. Her children may now be let in, and they are not generally too bashful to *help themselves*—welcome or no welcome—with a good relish. When the sow is fed, the pigs may be removed and the sow unfastened; after which she may be again tied as before and the pigs let in.—The pigs may occasionally be placed near the head of the sow, and it will be seen whether she is still disposed to injure them or not. If she does not seem inclined to hurt them, her jaws may be unfastened while they are with her, and if she does not manifest any disposition to bite them it may be supposed that she will not if unfastened. She need not however be liberated till it is supposed from all the appearances that the *younkers* are safe in her presence. This may be two days, generally not longer, when she will perform all the duties of the most tender mother of her race.

This method may require some watchfulness, and attention, but the saving of a fine litter of pigs, it is believed, will sufficiently repay.—*Maine Farmer.* F

To guard Shoes from water.—One pint of drying oil, two ounces of yellow wax, two ounces of turpentine, and half an ounce of Burgundy pitch, melted carefully over a slow fire. If new boots or shoes are rubbed carefully with this mixture, either in the sunshine or at some distance from the fire, with a sponge or soft brush, and the operation is repeated as often as they become dry, till the leather is fully saturated, they will be impervious to the wet, and will wear much longer, as well as acquiring a softness and pliability that will prevent the leather from ever shrivelling.

Note.—Shoes or boots prepared as above, ought not to be worn till perfectly dry and elastic, otherwise their durability would rather be prevented than increased.

Universal Cement.—A Cement made in the following manner, will unite, it is said, either glass or porcelain, and either marble or metals:

"To an ounce of mastic add as much highly rectified spirits of wine as will dissolve it. Soak an ounce of isinglass in water until quite soft, then dissolve it in pure rum or brandy, until it forms a strong glue, to which add about a quarter of an ounce of gum ammoniac, well rubbed and mixed, put the two mixtures together in an earthen vessel over a gentle heat; when well united, the mixture may be put into a phial and kept well stopped.

"When wanted for use, the bottle must be set in warm water, when the china or glass articles must be also warmed, and the cement applied. It will be proper that the broken surface, when carefully fitted, shall be kept in close contact for twelve hours at least, until the cement is fully set, after which the fracture will be found as secure as any part of the vessel, and scarcely perceptible."

THE SILK CULTURE.

Journal of the American Silk Society—We have received the first No. of the 2d vol. of this ably conducted journal, published in this city under the editorial charge of G. B. Smith, Esq. which, as usual, contains a variety of valuable matter on the subject to which it is particularly devoted. As suitable to the present season, we copy the annexed article from this number, and shall in subssquent numbers make further selections. Every one, however, who intends entering into the business, should become a subscriber to the Journal.

We observe by the last No. of the 'Silk Grower,' published by Ward Cheney & Brothers, at Burlington, N. J. that the subscription list of that extensively circulated periodical has been added to that of the Journal; this will place the latter in a commanding position, and place it on a permanent basis. The publishers of the "Silk Grower" in their announcement of the contemplated change, make the following remarks:

"We are satisfied that our subscribers will be pleased with this arrangement, as it will be the means of giving them the concentrated talent of all, or nearly all, the silk growers in the Union, through an *official* journal; and we hope that each one, whose name is now on our subscription list, will upon, or previous to, the receipt of the June number of the Journal, forward his name to the publisher at Baltimore, as a subscriber."

"With the present number we do not terminate our labors; we only enter upon a wider field of action. All that we know in regard to the culture of the mulberry tree and the raising of silk, will be made known to the public through the columns of the Journal of the American Silk Society."

Now is the Time to Begin.

The price of multicaulis trees having fallen to a very low rate, the present is a most propitious time for the commencement of the silk business, by those who have heretofore avoided it on account of the high prices of the trees. Every thrifty farmer in the Union ought to plant at least one acre of ground—some out of the way old field, some chestnut ridge, some inconvenient hill-side, that yields little or no profit in any thing else. It will cost now but a trifle. A thousand trees should be obtained and planted either by layers or cuttings, and there will enough be certain to grow, to occupy the ground. Plant them in rows, four feet apart, and if they grow so that they stand nearer than two feet apart in the row, take up intervening trees and plant them where failures had left open spaces; and if you have still more than the above proportion, extend the field.

In July, they will have grown so far as to enable your daughters, or your female servants or children, to feed worms; and you may then hatch 10,000 eggs. Any common room will do to keep them in, and the first vol-

time of the Silk Journal will teach you how to manage them. When the first crop is three weeks old, hatch 20,000 more, to be ready to take the place of the first as soon as they spin cocoons. When the second crop is three weeks old, bring out the last, the main crop of 50,000 to hatch. As 5,000 trees will produce 5,000 lbs. of leaves, and as each worm will eat one ounce of leaves, your 5,000 trees will feed 80,000 worms, which you will have fed in the above three parcels. As soon as your first crop has finished the cocoons, set a couple of intelligent girls to reeling. You can teach them from the Silk Journal above referred to. The Piedmontese reel should be used. In a few weeks, they will learn to reel as well as you may desire; and then let them take one or two other girls as apprentices to learn to reel. By the time the last crop of worms have spun cocoons, you will have four reelers, who will be able to use up the cocoons speedily. The result will be twenty-four to twenty-eight pounds of raw silk, which you can either send to market, or cause to be made into elegant silk dresses for your daughters, who have so well deserved them. Next year, double this amount may be made, and every year from two to five hundred dollars worth of silks may be produced without any cost to yourself.

Then why not begin? How hard must a farmer work to produce a hundred dollars in wheat, corn, or tobacco; or in flour, whiskey or pork, or any other product. Let us see. He must break up four acres of ground, there is eight or ten days hard work at ploughing and seeding in October. During winter he is tantalized with promises of good weather, that seldom happens, and in the spring he fears his wheat is 'winter killed;' or, if it escapes that, in March there comes a season of freezing and thawing, that threatens to spew it out of the ground. Well, it escapes even that, and now the fly flits about, but even that spares it. The spring passes, and summer with its cradles and rakes, and harvest labour arrives. Six or eight days more of hard labor is again required and performed. The harvest is in the stack, October again arrives, and the flail now *tells* heavily of six or eight days more hard labour. But the wheat is in the stack, and two or three days more hard labour with the four-horse wagon, is required to carry the one hundred bushels of wheat to the mill. The wheat is ground, and the flour in the barrels. Well, now we we have two or three days' labour with the four-horse wagon again, to carry the sixteen barrels to market, and some time in November, the farmer returns home weary and hungry, with his hundred dollars. Here we have hard work enough, and time enough occupied too, for an hundred dollars surely. Let this picture be placed by the side of the little cocoonery of 80,000 worms, and then choose between them. But we would not interfere with the growing of wheat, nor with the production of any other staple. We would not take the hardy ploughman from his plough. But while he labors in the field to produce his hard-won dollars in wheat and corn, we would enable the more delicate inmates of his house to add something to his income. And this they will be able to do, if he will only in the first instance, furnish them with a small mulberry orchard. Try it, farmers, try it.

G. B. S.

HOUSEWIFE'S DEPARTMENT.

ADVICE TO DAUGHTERS.

BY W. B. SPRAGUE.

There is one more point involved in the general subject of this letter which is too important to be omitted; I refer to the deportment which it becomes you to maintain towards the other sex. The importance of this, both as it respects yourselves and others, you can hardly esteem too highly. On the other hand, it has much to do in forming your own character, and I need not say that any lack of prudence in this respect even for a single hour, may expose you to evils which no subsequent caution could enable you effectually to repair. On the other hand the conduct of every female who is of the least consideration, may be expected to exert an influence on the character of every gentleman with whom she associates, and that influence will be for good or evil, as she exhibits or fails to exhibit, a deportment that becomes her. Indeed, so commanding is this influence, that it is safe to calculate upon the character of any community, from knowing the prevailing standard of female character; and that can scarcely be regarded as an exaggerated maxim, which declares that women rule the world.

Let me counsel you then never to utter an expression, or do an act that even looks like soliciting any gentleman's attention. Remember that every expression of civility, to be of any value, must be perfectly voluntary, and any wish on your part, whether directly or indirectly expressed, to make yourself a favorite, will be to awaken the disgust of all who know it. I would not recommend to you any thing like a prudish or affected reserve; but even this were not so unfortunate an extreme as an excessive forwardness. While you modestly accept any attention which propriety warrants, let there be no attempt at artful insinuation on the one hand, or the taking a man's heart by storm on the other.

Be not ambitious to be considered a belle. Indeed I had rather you could be almost any thing else that does not involve gross moral obliquity, than this. It is the fate of most belles that they become foolishly vain; think of nothing beyond personal display: and not unfrequently sacrifice themselves in a mad bargain, which involves their destinies for life. The more of solid and enduring esteem you enjoy, the better, and you ought to gain whatever of this you can by honorable means; but to be admired, and caressed, and flattered, for mere accidental qualites, which involve nothing of intellectual worth, ought to render any girl, who is the subject of it, an object of pity. You are at liberty to desire the good opinion of every gentleman of your acquaintance; but it would be worse than folly in you to be ambitious of a blind admiration.

I will only add, that you ought to be on your guard against the influence of flattery. Rely on it, the man who flatters you, whatever he may profess, is not your friend. It were a much kinder office, and a real mark of friendship, to admonish you tenderly yet honestly, of your faults. If you yield a little to flattery, you have placed yourself on dangerous ground; if you continue to yield, you are probably undone. Adieu for the present.

LATEST NEWS.

NINE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The ship Patrick Henry, Capt. Delano, arrived at New York on Friday afternoon, bringing dates from London to the evening of December 25th, and from Liverpool to the 26th, both inclusive. The steamer British Queen did not arrive out until the 25th. Capt. Collins, of the packet ship Roscius, on his way out, came across the English ship Scotia, waterlogged, and took from her the crew consisting of fourteen persons.

The London Times says that the Queen's marriage will take place on the 4th of February.

The French chamber was opened with a speech from the king, in which he speaks of the affairs of France being in the most flourishing condition. He hopes the different views of the powers respecting Turkey will be amicably adjusted.—Also, that Spain will be entirely pacified. He alludes to reinforcements to Buenos Ayres and Algiers, and announces that Mexico has paid up; that the railroads, and canals, and sugar question will be taken care of; and that the "turbulent and insatiable" spirits who wish to dethrone him, will be put down by conservatism.

The Paris Moniteur of the 22d of December, contains the following telegraphic despatch from Marshal Vallee to the Minister of War. Algiers 16th, and Toulon 19th December.

"Two combats have taken place around Belidah.

"The regular infantry of the Emir, were put to the sword and dispersed. The enemy has not approached either from Koleah or from Sahel.

"The Algiers and the Neptune are in sight. They will arrive to-day at Algiers."

Letters from Constantinople represent all hopes of a settlement of the Eastern question to be at an end.

A lighter with 112 hogsheads of tobacco from the Herman, Allyn, of Baltimore, was destroyed by fire at Amsterdam, on the 13th December.

The accounts from the manufacturing districts are extremely unfavorable, and there can be no doubt that severe distress exists, and is likely to exist, among the operators and the peasantry.

From the London Mercantile Journal, Dec. 24.—There continues to be a steady demand for Grain generally, and prices are very uniform from market day to market day.

The general report of the money market is that money is easier, by which is meant that bills can now be discounted at 6 per cent. that could not a fortnight ago, because then the first rate bills only were cashed on those terms.

In the market for public securities there have not been any extensive operations, and not much interest has been felt in any particular department, except in Columbian bonds, which have declined to 24. Other foreign securities are much as previously quoted.

Tea—The market, in the absence of farther intelligence from China, continues in a dull state; and the merchants have in most cases submitted to prices much below those of the December sale. *Tobacco*—The market is flat.

Liverpool Cotton Market, Dec. 25—The sales on Thursday last were 4000 bags, Friday, 4500, Saturday 3000, Monday 4000, and Tuesday 3000. The demand since last week has been considerable—in prices American has not varied materially, but have been decidedly firmer during the last two or three days; Brazils, Egyptian and all long stapled cotton are dull, and prices rather downward.

Liverpool Corn Market, 24—At this day's market there was a very thin attendance, and sales were effected to a very small amount of every article in the Corn Trade, of all which purchases were made at a small decline, but not such as to justify any decided variation in our prices of this day week. American Flour is quoted at 42 a 43s for sweet, and 37 a 38s for sour, duty paid.

Havre Market, Dec. 19—Cotton of ordinary and good ordinary quality must be considered 1 centime per 1-2 kilogram higher, at which advance to day 622 Georgia and 620 bales Louisiana were disposed of, besides 27 bales do of an inferior description at 76 to 98f.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

At New York, Jan. 30, Cotton was selling as for some days previous, say 400 or 500 bales a day, at steady prices. Nothing doing in flour. Bills on England 7¼a8¼ prem. The N. Y. Courier & Enquirer says—"A new and distressing feature has occurred in our money market. It was a want of confidence among monied men, in the security afforded by fire insurance, in consequence of which money cannot be obtained on mortgages, nor on merchandise. Business has been nearly suspended, and a general feeling of impending danger from incendiarism pervades all classes.

At Philadelphia, for the week ending Jan. 30, more activity prevailed than during the preceding week, and sales of Flour reached to probably 6000 bbls. at $5,62½, which we quote as the fair market price. Some offers were made to deliver at a less rate on the opening of canal navigation. The stock on hand continued to be limited, receipts being confined very much to arrivals by the Reading Rail Road. Corn meal was held at $3,50, and Rye flour at the same price. The Grain market dull. Sales of Wheat at $1,03a1,15, as in quality. Sales of Oats at 33a34c from store. We hear of no operations in Rye or Corn. Sales of a small lot of foreign Clover seeds at $7 per bushel. We hear of no sales of American from stores. Enquiries are becoming more frequent for this article. The stock of Tobacco light, and confined entirely to old crop, not exceeding 230 hds—No new in market. A small lot of very superior could meet a ready sale. The supply of Beeves was more than equal to the demand, and prices ranged from $6 to 8,50. About 100 head were left over. But few Cows and Calves in market, and sales were made from $24 to 28 per head. About 1[illegible] head of Hogs, sales of which were dull at from $6 to 6,50. Sheep were more plenty, and sales were made from $1,50 to 3,50.

At Linchburg, there had been little clover seed in market this season.—A small lot from Tennessee has been sold from the store at $12. Since that time a parcel received from over the mountain has been selling at $14. We fear the article is to be scarce and high.

At Richmond, Jan. 30, receipts in Tobacco increase a little—market about the same. Lugs $3 to 3,75; leaf 4,25 to 8,50; extreme prices 4,50a6,50 and 7, general sales. Wheat, but little doing—1,05 to 1,10; Flour, nominally $5,75 to 6; Corn $2,50.

At Cincinnati, on the 28th ult. Flour was held at 34a37-8, Wheat 62½a65c, nominal, Oats 25a31c; Corn 25a30c and plenty; Barley 75a87c; Rye 50a62; Whiskey 24¼; Lard 7; Pork $4 37a4 68; clean in bbls $14; mess 12; prime 10; chine $8; bulk meat 4¼a5c; new hams 6c; old 8c. The Republican of the 27th says—No boats have arrived from above, and there has been but one or two departures.—Two or three boats are loading at the wharf with whiskey, pork, flour and lard, and will move off in the first opportunity. We note no change in the times, they are as hard as ever, and money as hard to come at.

At Zanesville, on the 28th ult. Flour sold at $3; wheat 50c, Corn 25c.

At Nashville, on the 22d ult. the highest prich offered for round lots of Cotton was 7c; but a slight advance might be obtained for very fine crops. The brokers were buying U. S Bank notes at 3a4 prem; N. Orleans funds 4 do; Kentucky 2a3 do; Silver 5a6 do; Gold 6a7 do; Alabama par a 1 prem for large notes; Union, Miss 12½ to 15 dis. There was a steady rain on the 22d which would afford a full steam boat tide in the Cumberland.

At New Orleans, on the 20th, the sales of Cotton amounted to 4500 bags, the greater portion being middling to middlings fair at 7¾c; which is a decline on previous quotations. The True American says that the picking is going on vigorously on the plantations, and that the quality of what is now saved in general excellent. The American adds:—"The tendency of the market is downward. Within the last four or five days orders for full ten thousand bags have been rescinded. Good judges say that middling qualities must fall to 6c. In a day or two, we shall have with us Mr. H. a well known buyer. His presence may make things revive, and the hopes are that he will put afloat a large amount of money, a desideratum of great importance to our market just now." On the 21st there were 30 to 35 vessels loading with cotton.

PRICES IN THE BALTIMORE MARKET.

Ashes—Slacked,		10	
Bricks—			
Run of kiln per M.	$7	00	
Hard or arch	7	50	
Red or paving	8	50a9	00
Coffee—Ha. lb.	9¼a	11¼	
Rio	10 a	10¼	
Cotton—N. Car. lb.	12 a	13	
Virgin. good, lb.	12¼a	00	
Upland,	00 a	11¼	
Alabama	00 a	00	
Louisiana, pri.	12 a	13	
Mississippi	a	15	
Feathers—			
Am. geese, lb.	48 a	50	
Fish—			
Shad, No.1, tri. bl.	11	75	
Herrings	5	25	
Flour, &c.—			
City Mills, sup. bbl.	5	68	
Howard st. do	5	37a5	50
Susquehan.	0	00	
Rye	—— a ——		
Corn meal, kl. d. bbl.	4	12	
do. hhd.	18	25	
Chopped Rye 100lb.	1	62	
Ship stuff, bush.	36a	00	
Shorts,	13 a	14	
Grain—Wheat, white	1	12	
Wheat, pri. red	1	00a1	10
Rye, new	55 a	00	
Corn, white, new	56 a	58	
do yellow	59 a	60	
Oats	33 a	35	
Beans, white	1	56a1	62
Peas, black eye	1	12a1	20
Naval Stores—			
Pitch, bbl	2	00a2	55
Tar,	2	12	
Plaister Paris—			
Cargo, ton,	3	50	
Ground, bbl.	1	37a1	50
Sugars—			
Hav. wh. 100lb.	11 a	12	00
do brown	8	00a8	50
N. Orleans	5	85a6	10
Lime—Burnt,	35 a	40	

Provisions—			
Beef, Balt. mess,	15	00	
Pork, do do	15	50	
do prime	10	50	
Bacon, Balt. ass. lb.		9¼	
Hams, do cured		11	
Middl'gs, do do		9	
Shoulders, do do		8	
Lard, West. & Balt.		11	
Butter, Wes. No.3,		11¼	
do do " 2,		14¼	
do Glades " 1,		20	
Cheese, in casks, lb.		9a12	
Rice—pr 100 lb.	3	25a3	50
Salt—Liv. gr. bush.		33a35	
Seeds—Clover do.		8a9	00
Timothy do.	2	00 a 2	50
Teas—Hyson, lb.		56a1	00
Y. Hyson		37a	74
Gunpowder		60a1	00
Imperial		55 a	60
Tobacco—			
Com., 100lb.	4	50a5	00
Brown & red	6	00a6	50
Ground leaf	5	50a8	00
Or. to mid. col.	9	50a12	00
Col. to fine red	9 a	12	00
Yel. to fi. yel.	10	00a15	00
Wrappery, suitable for segars,	10	00a20	00
Virginia	6	00a10	00
Ohio	8	50a10	00
Kentucky	6	00a13	00
St. Domingo	13	00a18	00
Cuba	15	00a30	00
Wool—			
Am. Sax. fleece, lb		60a70	
Full bld. Merino		50a55	
1-3 & ¼ do.		42a47	
native & ¼ do.		37a42	
pulled, lambs		32	
unwashed		25a33	
S. Ame. clean		25	
Sheep skins, each		25a30	
Wagon freights—			
To Pittsburgh 100lb.	1	25	
To Wheeling,	1	50	

Cattle.—There were only about 100 head of Beef Cattle offered this week in market, and they were nearly all sold at $6,50 for inferior, to $7,50 per 100 lb. for prime. Live Hogs are held at 8¢ and we note a sale of 100 head at that price, and other smaller parcels at $6,75 per 100 lbs.

Cotton.—Sales of very good Georgia Upland at 11¼ cts.

Howard street Flour.—The market closed last week at $5,62½ and the same price ruled at the opening of the present, but the article was extremely dull, and but few sales were effected. On Wednesday holders submitted to a reduction of 12½ cts. per barrel, and the sales to some extent were made from stores at $5,50. We are advised of a sale or two yesterday at $5,44, and others both yesterday and to-day at $5,50. The sales of the week have amounted to several thousand barrels, nearly all of which were made at the last named rate. The car and wagon price is $5,37½. Within a few days the receipts by both conveyances have been very large.

City Mills Flour.—The sales this week have been made at $5,68,3-8. The stock in millers' hands is very small.

Wheat.—Very little coming in either by wagon or rail roads. We quote common to very prime reds at $1 to $1.10 per bushel.

Corn.—Considerable supplies of Corn have been received by Rail road, which have been taken at 59a60 cts for yellow, and at 56a57 and occasionally 58 cents for white.

Oats.—Parcels by rail road are taken by dealers at 33 cts, and sold from stores at 35 cts.

Cloverseed.—This article continues very scarce. We note a sale of 200 bushels prime to-day, on terms not made known. The wholesale store price may be quoted at $8a $9 per bushel, as in quality, and by retail, prices ranging a little higher. The wagon price of prime seed is about $8,50 a 9.

Molasses.—We note a sale of 25 hhds. West India at 24¼ cts. At auction on Thursday, 20 hhds. and 40 tierces New Orleans were sold at 29a31 cts.

Tobacco.—There has been scarcely an inquiry this week for any description, and we believe the transactions do not extend beyond a few small lots for manufacturing. The inspections of the week comprise 31 hhds. Ohio and 2 hhds. Kentucky.

Sugars.—On Thursday, at auction, 300 hhds. New Orleans Sugar were sold at $5,85 a 6,10.—*American.*

At Winchester, (Va.) Flour was $5; Wheat 80; Rye 45.

At Mobile, on the 21st, there were sales of about 1500 bales Cotton at previous prices. There was some activity in exchanges. Bills on New York at 60 days sight to a considerable amount were negotiated out doors at 1 to 2 per cent prem. Checks on New Orleans 4 per cent. and specie 4a5 prem.

At Georgetown, Flour was quoted nominally at $5 60